

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

Donna Redding,	)	
	)	No. 0:15-cv-2149-RMG
Petitioner,	)	
	)	<b>ORDER</b>
vs.	)	
	)	
Warden, Leath Correctional Institution,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	
_____	)	

This matter comes before the Court on the Report and Recommendation (“R & R”) of the Magistrate Judge, recommending that Respondent’s motion for summary judgment (Dkt. No. 10) be granted and the petition be dismissed. (Dkt. No. 31). Petitioner was advised that she had a right to submit written objections to the R & R within 14 days of service and a failure to timely file written objections could result in limited review by the District Court and waiver of the right to appeal the judgment of the District Court. (*Id.* at 11). Petitioner failed to file any written objections.

The Magistrate Judge makes only a recommendation to this Court. The recommendation has no presumptive weight, and the responsibility to make a final determination remains with the Court. *Mathews v. Weber*, 423 U.S. 261, 270–71 (1976). The Court may “accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). This Court is charged with making a de novo determination of those portions of the R & R to which objection is made. *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)); *accord* Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). However, as is the case here, where no objections are made, this Court must only satisfy itself

that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation. *Id.* (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P 72 advisory committee note). Moreover, in the absence of specific objections to the R & R, the Court need not give any explanation for adopting the Magistrate Judge's analysis and recommendation. *See Camby v. Davis*, 718 F.2d 198, 199-200 (4th Cir. 1983).

The Magistrate Judge recommended that Respondent's motion for summary judgment be granted on the basis that Petitioner's habeas petition was untimely and she had failed to establish a basis for equitable tolling or a claim for actual innocence. (Dkt. No. 31 at 4-5, 6-10). The Court has reviewed the R & R, the record in this matter and the relevant case law and finds that the Magistrate Judge ably and thoroughly addressed the factual and legal issues in this matter and correctly concluded that the Respondent was entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law. Therefore, the Court **ADOPTS** in full the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (Dkt. No. 31) as the order of this Court and **GRANTS** Respondent's motion for summary judgment (Dkt. No. 10). Petitioner's habeas petitions is **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

#### **Certificate of Appealability**

The governing law provides that:

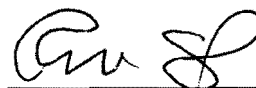
(c)(2) A certificate of appealability may issue . . . only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

(c)(3) The certificate of appealability . . . shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph (2).

28 U.S.C. § 2253(c). A prisoner satisfies the standard by demonstrating that reasonable jurists would find this Court's assessment of his constitutional claims debatable or wrong and that any dispositive procedural ruling by the district court is likewise debatable. *See Miller-El v.*

*Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336 (2003); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); *Rose v. Lee*, 252 F.3d 676, 683 (4th Cir. 2001). In this case, the legal standard for the issuance of a certificate of appealability has not been met. Therefore, a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**



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Richard Mark Gergel  
United States District Judge

November 18, 2015  
Charleston, South Carolina